FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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LATE CABLES . . . . . .

From numerous trade reports received in London during January, there appears strong probability that low temperatures and lack of snow cover over area extending from Black Sea to Belgium and south into Italy will result in above-normal damage to winter cereals. (American Embassy, London.)

Northern Brazil cotton crop, second estimate for 1939-40, placed at 631,400 bales of 478 pounds each compared with second estimate for 1938-39 of 633,200 bales and final estimate of 640,800 bales. (American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.)

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UNITED KINGDOM GRAIN PRICES INCREASED

The Cereals Control Board of the United Kingdom announced on February 5 revised c.i.f. selling prices for certain grains not destined for feeding purposes, which were reported by cable from the American Embassy at London. The new prices are considerably higher than those fixed on November 6, 1939 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 18), although the grades listed are not exactly comparable with those of the former schedule. All include duty when payable.

Prices of imported wheat were not changed, but revisions are expected to be made at an early date.

UNITED KINGDOM: Revised price schedule for grains destined for other than feeding purposes, February 5, 1940, with comparisons

Item	November 6, 1939		February 5, 1940	
	Per quarter	Per bushel	Per quarter	Per bushel
	Shillings	Cents	Shillings	Cents
Corn				
Cinquantina	34/0	78.07	40/0	93.04
All other grades	30/0	68.88	36/0	83.74
Barley				
No. 2, 6-row Canadian	-	-	40/0	95.70
Iraq	-	-	33/0	78.95
Australian Chevalier	-	-	36/0	86.13
Australian feed	27/6	64.95	-	-
All other	24/6	57.86	-	-
Oats				
Canadian	22/6	44.28	36/0	71.78
All other			31/0	61.81

American Embassy, London. Conversions made at exchange rates of the respective dates.

A further announcement, made by the Ministry of Food, stipulated that growers of oats could sell to licensed buyers only at a maximum price of 11 shillings per cwt. (62.66 cents per bushel) when the oats were for feeding purposes. Oats for milling may be sold for 13 shillings (74.05 cents) until February 29, after which date the price will be reduced to 12 shillings (68.26 cents). The standard price to producer for oats as fixed on November 9 was 9 shillings per cwt. (49 cents per bushel at the rate of exchange on that date).

BREAD-GRAIN HARVEST IN 1939-40 REDUCED

Estimates of 1939-40 wheat production for 47 countries total 4,146 million bushels as compared with 4,477 million bushels produced by the

same countries in 1938-39, when they amounted to 97 percent of the estimated world crop, excluding China and the Soviet Union. Several important countries, however, did not publish official estimates or make revisions of preliminary estimates because of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. For this reason, the production figures available can be accepted as an indication only of the trend in world production during 1939-40.

The most marked decrease occurred in the Southern Hemisphere; estimates for six countries indicate a decline of about 30 percent. The Argentine crop was reduced by about 56 percent, but a gain of at least 21 percent occurred in Australia. A reduction of 19 percent in the United States was almost offset by the large increase in Canada, and the North American total was only about 4 percent smaller than in 1938-39, The crop of the deficit countries of Europe was about 10 percent smaller than the record 1938-39 production in these countries, and the Danube Basin's harvest was about 3 percent smaller. Large outturns were obtained in all the North African countries, and most of the Asiatic countries reported increases; the most marked was in Japan, where a record crop of 61 million bushels was indicated.

The 1939-40 wheat acreage, as reported by 42 countries, other than China and the Soviet Union, was not greatly different from that of the previous year in most countries, except for the 23-percent reduction in the United States. The European countries reported a slightly larger acreage, and increases also occurred in North Africa and Asia. An estimate of the area harvested in Argentina is not yet available, but seedings were reduced by about 15 percent, and the Australian acreage was about 5 percent smaller.

Rye production in 24 countries reporting, excluding China and the Soviet Union, was almost the same in 1939-40 as in the previous year. The marked reduction in the North American crop, resulting from the small outturn in the United States, was practically all offset by increases in Europe and Argentina. Estimates for several countries are not yet available, however, and it seems probable that the large harvest reported in Poland will be revised downward. Seedings for the 1939-40 crop were generally somewhat larger than in the previous year. See tables giving bread-grain acreage and production statistics on pages 162 to 166, inclusive.

BELGIAN WHEAT SITUATION

Sowings of wheat for harvest this year in Belgium are expected to show an increase over 1939, by reason of Government measures inaugurated September 24, 1939, according to the American consulate at Brussels. It was stipulated that the wheat acreage should be increased by 50 percent over that of 1939 in certain regions and maintained in others at the 1939

level. Rye was to be increased by 40 percent in the Campine region. Later, on October 7, the proposed percentage increase was changed to 30 percent for both wheat and rye. In 1939 nearly 450,000 acres were sown to wheat, but about 100,000 acres were lost because of heavy frost damage. It is hoped that the wheat crop may be expanded from about 15 million bushels in 1939 to about 24 million in 1940. Net imports of wheat, including flour as grain, generally amount to about 37 million bushels to bring the total domestic utilization to some 55 million bushels. The importation of grain this season depends upon the war situation; it is hoped that imports may continue at a normal level so as to cover needs in excess of domestic production.

The Government's program for an increase in wheat production has not met with favor among the farmers. It is said that the price fixed for wheat makes its cultivation less advantageous than that of barley or other grains. The shortage of labor resulting from military expansion is also a handicap.

BELGIUM: Wheat acreage, production, net imports, and apparent domestic utilization, 1933-1939

Year	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Net imports a/	Apparent domestic utilization
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1933	372	40.5	15,067	42,755	57,822
1934	371	43.5	16,134	39,755	55,889
1935	425	37.9	16,093	38,923	55,016
1936	423	38.2	16,153	39,779	55,932
1937	425	36.6	15,550	36,311	51,861
Average	403	39.2	15,799	39,505	55,304
1938	429	46.9	20,131	39,260	59,391
1939	354	41.5	14,697	-	-

Compiled from official sources.
a/ July-June year; wheat, including flour as grain.

JAPANESE RICE ESTIMATE INCREASED

The final official estimate of the 1939 rice crop in Japan places the harvest at 627,521,000 bushels from an area of 7,823,000 acres, according to a radiogram received from Agricultural Attache Owen L. Dawson at Shanghai. This is an increase of 34,000,000 bushels above the second estimate and places the 1939 harvest as the second largest crop on record. The Government's statement indicates that the good yield per acre obtained in some sections was more than sufficient to offset the low yields caused by unfavorable weather in other producing districts.

There has been considerable fear of a rice shortage in Japan during the 1939-40 marketing year (November-October). The Japanese Empire has

been practically self-sufficient in rice since 1933. Japan proper is a deficit rice area, for, in addition to the domestic crop, imports from Chosen and Taiwan annually account for about 15 percent of the total rice consumption. The apprehension this season is the result of a very short crop in Chose, a poor first crop in Taiwan, and the smallest carry-over in Japan in more than two decades.

The release of the final estimate failed to have any effect upon the high prices of rice in Japan. Trade sources in Japan do not anticipate any material increase in available supplies as a result of this larger estimate. Several purchases of foreign rice have already been made and information indicates that Japanese companies are still negotiating for large imports from Thailand (Siam). (For more detailed information on the rice situation in Japan, see Foreign Crops and Markets, January 27, 1940.)

SECOND TAIWAN RICE CROP ESTIMATED HIGHEST ON RECORD

The final official estimate of the second 1939 rice crop in Taiwan places the harvest at 46,571,000 bushels, the largest on record, according to a radiogram received from the agricultural attaché at Shanghai. The first crop was approximately 20 percent below the corresponding harvest in 1938. The total 1939 production is about 7 percent smaller than the preceding year and is the shortest crop since 1936.

TAIWAN: Rice production, 1936-1939

Year	First crop	Second crop	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1936	43,096	43,836	86,932
1937	40,123	43,851	83,974
1938	44,433	44,850	89,283
1939	36,662	46,571	83,233

Compiled from official sources.

Taiwan rice production considerably exceeds domestic requirements. During recent years about 50 percent of the crop has been shipped to Japan. Japanese authorities in Taiwan in 1939 put on a vigorous campaign to increase rice production. Their efforts have evidently met with some success, as the second crop acreage for 1939 was about 5 percent larger than the corresponding acreage in 1938.

BRAZILIAN COTTON INDUSTRY PROFITS FROM WARTIME TRADE

The relatively high prices of American cotton in the 1938-39 season and the impending subsidy of American cotton exports combined with the low stock situation and the threat of war in Europe resulted in the advance

commitment of almost the entire 1938-39 crop of Southern Brazil. Production in this region in 1938-39 was estimated at 1,272,000 bales (of 478 pounds net) which was second only to that of 1937-38, estimated at 1,330,000 bales.

Sao Paulo

Export shipments - Cotton exports from the State of Sao Paulo during the first three quarters of the 1939-40 crop year (March 1-November 30, 1939) amounted to 1,082,458 bales compared with 857,756 bales during the same period last year, according to a recent report from American Vice Consul Frederick J. Cunningham at Sao Paulo. The greatest increase was registered in shipments to Japan and China, although some increases were shown in exports to practically all European countries except to Germany and German-controlled territories. Cotton picking in Sao Paulo is usually completed in July, and a large part of the normal exports had already moved when the European war started in September. The following table indicates to some extent the changes in the destinations of Sao Paulo cotton exports as a result of the war:

BRAZIL: Cotton exported through the port of Santos by countries of destination, March 1 to November 30, 1939, with comparisons a/

Country of destination	March 1 to November 30	
	1938	1939
	Bales	Bales
Japan	251,889	287,485
Germany	227,620	177,097
China	24,420	168,267
Great Britain	127,284	139,396
France	97,545	117,684
Italy	38,792	54,220
Netherlands	27,791	49,824
Belgium	19,559	23,459
Poland	24,045	18,455
Spain	-	13,023
Other Europe	18,422	23,224
Other countries	389	10,324
Total	857,756	1,082,458

Compiled from a current consular report.
a/ In bales of 478 pounds net.

Prices - Export prices during the period mentioned above were about 27 percent above those received during the similar period of the previous year. Domestic prices have continued to rise, mainly as a result of heavy export shipments, and relatively low stocks remain for domestic consumption. Quotations during the early part of January were above world parities. The good quality of the 1938-39 crop also was a factor supporting

the price rise. During the period from March 1 to December 15, 1939, about 74 percent of the cotton classified by the Sao Paulo Merchandise Exchange (1,257,000 bales) was of type 5 or better compared with 68 percent for that classified (1,142,000 bales) during the same period in 1938. The improved quality is attributed chiefly to favorable weather conditions during the picking season.

Acreage - The area planted to cotton in the State of Sao Paulo in 1938-39 was estimated at 2,667,000 acres, the highest on record. Unofficial Brazilian sources indicate that as a result of higher prices and greater demand in both foreign and domestic markets, the acreage of the 1939-40 crop (planted in September and October) will be 20 to 25 percent greater than last year's high figure. Weather conditions have been satisfactory so far.

Exports of cotton textiles - Cotton-textile demand in Brazil has been supplied almost entirely by domestic manufacturers in recent years except for certain fine-count yarns and high-grade materials. The increased cost to European manufacturers and disruptions of shipping schedules since the war began have made it possible for Brazilian textile manufacturers to capture part of the South American trade formerly held by European exporters. This factor is especially notable in Brazilian exports of cotton textiles and thread to Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, and Bolivia. Exports of cotton products to these countries during 1939 to December 15 amounted to about 1,736,000 pounds compared with 52,000 pounds during the entire year of 1938. Most of the increase was effected after the war began in September and was most important in exports to Argentina. Present commitments of cotton manufacturers in Sao Paulo indicate that further expansion of textile exports to South American countries may be expected in coming months.

Sao Paulo manufacturers imported during 1939 more than 63,000 bales of cotton of a longer staple than that grown in Sao Paulo. The greater part of it came from the cotton area of Northeastern Brazil but under state regulations in Brazil are listed as imports.

Northeastern Brazil

Exports - Northeastern Brazil was not in so favorable a position to take advantage of wartime cotton trade opportunities as was Sao Paulo in Southern Brazil. Carry-over from the 1938-39 crop was low and the picking season (August to January) was barely under way when the war began. In addition, Germany, which took 51 percent of last year's crop, is practically eliminated for the time being, and most of the other importing countries have been active in building up their stocks during the early part of the conflict before the bulk of the northeastern Brazilian cotton became available for market. Export statistics for the first quarter (July 1-September 30) of the 1939-40 crop year do not reflect increases in shipments to Japan and Great Britain as expected. Proposals and inquiries are being received in greater numbers, however, from importers in these two countries and in France,

Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. Greater quantities also are expected to be shipped to cotton textile manufacturers in Southern Brazil than were shipped during the previous season.

Stocks and production - Stocks of cotton on hand in the five States of the northeastern cotton district amounted to about 41,500 bales on June 30, 1939, compared with 67,900 bales on the same date in 1938. The second estimate of the 1939-40 cotton crop for all Northern Brazil indicated a production of 631,000 bales compared with a final estimate of 641,000 bales for 1938-39 and the peak of 826,000 bales in 1935-36. Detailed information on the production and exports of the 1939-40 crop are not available.

THE EUROPEAN COTTON SITUATION IN DECEMBER 1939

The rate of mill consumption of raw cotton continued high in the allied and neutral countries of Europe during the last month of 1939, while that in Germany and German-controlled areas remained much restricted, according to a current report from the office of the American agricultural attaché at London. Shipments of cotton to western Europe and Italy were maintained on a favorable scale through the end of the year and stocks were reported to be considerably greater than at the beginning of the season, although definite returns are no longer available in most countries. Both for seasonal and other reasons, however, imports are expected to slow down in coming months.

Some of the more important reasons for this outlook may be enumerated as follows: (1) Stocks of raw cotton have been replenshished to a large extent except in German-controlled areas; (2) domestic consumption is expected to be further restricted as a measure of economic defense, especially in Britain and France; (3) military requirements in their initial proportions are temporary as a demand factor and will gradually diminish as reserve supplies of finished materials are accumulated; and (4) shortage of shipping space and preference given to shipments of more essential war materials will probably be a factor resticting movements of cotton to Great Britain and France in the near future.

Prices of raw cotton in European, as in other countries, have continued on an upward trend, but in Europe this tendency is largely a reflection of objective parity and rising costs, with speculative influence almost excluded. Under the control conditions prevailing in most countries, speculation is either completely eliminated or operates within narrow limits. Under the pressure of of military, civil-defense, and ordinary commercial demand, however, excessive price increases have not been entirely avoided. This was notably true in the United Kingdom until the Government found it expedient to reduce and fix spinners' margins for single cotton yarns and to control the prices of textile goods under general price-control legislation. Rigid control by the French Government of the whole national economy since the outbreak of the war has prevented any excessive increase in prices of cotton yarns and piecegoods in that country.

Curtailment of civilian consumption is a matter of increasing importance in the longer-range outlook for the cotton industry. As the war progresses and as the resources, actual and potential, of the nations at war are being thoroughly reviewed, there is a growing realization of the formidable sacrifices that the civilian consumer is being, and will be, asked to make in support of war efforts. Curtailment of civiliam consumption in every conceivable respect is most pronounced in Germany, where control machinery and actual control had been developed for years past. The allied blockade also has made drastic restrictions more necessary for civilian consumption of cotton products because of lack of sufficient raw cotton supplies.

In France, the necessity of strict economic control in wartime was fully realized long before the war began and consequently the degree of control is almost as intense in France as in Germany. Since neither Britain nor France are under effective blockade by Germany, restriction of civilian consumption of cotton goods is being effected for other reasons. The huge expenditures being made abroad for military supplies, food products, and other materials essential for wartime use are consuming a large proportion of the available foreign exchange and convertible resources of the allies. Consequently, in order to conserve foreign exchange, imports of less essential products, including raw cotton, are being limited to the quantities necessary to fill the minimum demands for domestic consumption in addition to those required for manufacture into textiles for export.

The added costs of production as a result of higher freight rates, taxes and wages, war-risk insurance, and depreciation of currency in some cases, have weakened the competitive position of cotton textile exporters in the belligerent countries and of those in European neutral countries to a smaller extent. Measures taken in Great Britain and France to control prices and to limit profits and speculation in the cotton industries were designed largely to reduce this cost differential in order to retain and expand export markets for cotton manufacturers.

United Kingdom

The level of cotton mill activity in the United Kingdom during December remained relatively high, spinning mill activity being estimated at 85 percent of theoretical single-shift capacity. Order books of spinners and manufacturers were well filled, some of them being sold out until the end of June. Export business has been spasmodic but somewhat improved, and it appears that earlier complaints as to the very unsatisfactory state of Lancashire's export sales of peicegoods were somewhat exaggerated. The total value of cotton piecegoods exported from Great Britain during November showed a good increase over the figures for October and September, 1939, as well as those for November 1938.

Against this apparently favorable condition of the Lancashire cotton industry must be weighed the prospect of rising prices, shortage

of labor, and less ample supplies of raw material because of military requirements, and lack of adequate shipping space. Consequently, every effort is being made by the cotton industry and trade to build up stocks against possible unfavorable developments in the supply situation in coming months. Domestic consumption of cotton goods has continued relatively high for wartime conditions, leading many industrial and economic observers to advocate restrictions on consumers in order to conserve supplies for defense and export purposes. The fixing of spinners' margins by the Cotton Control Board, effective January 4, 1940, and the envisaged market research for the promotion of cotton goods exports is considered only a beginning in plans for regulation and export promotion.

Profits, home business, and exports: Effective limits were placed on price fluctuations of futures contracts early in September, but spinners' margins, from the middle of August to the middle of December, had widened by 120 percent. The fixation of margins on January 4 reduced this spread by approximately one-third. The September slump in export sales of textiles was overcome by higher sales in October and still more so in November, when the 1938 figure, on a value basis, was greatly exceeded. Exports of cotton yarns and manufactures were valued at £2,900,000 in November, compared with £3,000,000 in October and £2,900,000 in September. These increases in values do not reflect proportional increases in volume, however, because of depreciated currency and higher prices.

France

French wartime regulations of industry, next to those of Germany, have probably been the most drastic of any country in Europe since the outbreak of war. Mill activity in the cotton spinning and weaving industry has apparently been maintained at a high level largely on the basis of orders placed by the Government for military requirements and civilian purposes. All cotton purchases abroad are made or approved by the G.I.R.C., official cotton purchasing and control agency of the Government.

The fixed price of raw cotton, to be used in the manufacture of goods for civilian consumption, was raised on December 14, 1939, to 15.2 cents per pound from the October rate of 12.2 cents per pound. 1/ The increase was authorized on the basis of increased costs of raw cotton, handling, insurance, etc., and prices of cotton yarns and manufactures were marked up accordingly. Demand of civilian consumers for cotton products is still relatively high, but spinners and weavers complain that insufficient quantities are allocated by the Government for this purpose. Exports of American cotton to France so far this season have been only slightly above those of the comparative period in 1938-39. Stocks of raw cotton, cotton

1/ Calculated at the rate of 2.2736 cents per franc in October and 2.2269 cents in December.

yarns, and fabrics of the type and quality needed to fill ordinary commercial demand are said to be small, since most of such supplies have been requisitioned to satisfy military requirements.

Italy

Outstanding features of the Italian cotton industry during November and December were the high mill activity, good export business, satisfactory prices received for export sales, more liberal release of foreign exchange, and improved credit facilities. Interference from the British-French blockade seems to have been relatively unimportant since October.

Italian cotton mills are reported to have been operating practically at capacity on orders destined principally for military purposes and the export trade and to a much smaller extent for domestic consumption. Preference is given to military and export requirements as in the belligerent countries, while domestic consumption is curtailed as a measure of economic defense. Receipts of cotton in Italian ports during November were the highest for any other month during 1939 and exceeded those of December by about 25 percent.

Negotiations are reported underway for the establishment by Italian cotton brokers of trade connections with spinners in the Balkan countries for the purpose of diverting, through Italy, the transshipment of raw cotton formerly going to these areas through Germany. Since this trade will be new to Italian brokers, it will be necessary to have a thorough understanding with the blockade authorities regarding the proposition. It is proposed to maintain free port stocks in Trieste from which prompt deliveries can be made, and practically all shipments will be forwarded through that port.

Prospects for further sales of American cotton in Italy appear to be much improved by the developments mentioned above, scarcity of other varieties and evidence of rising prices. The Italian market was left almost entirely to American sellers in December. Indian cotton prices rose to levels relatively higher than American. Prices and exports of Egyptian cotton are under strict Government control, and the system has handicapped imports of raw cotton from this source.

A more liberal issuance of import permits by the Italian authorities and the offering of better credit facilities to cotton importers were important factors in the December trade. Credits extended by the American Export and Import Bank to finance exports of American cotton were also important in the sales to Italian buyers.

Central Europe

According to press information, a recent agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union provides for the delivery to Germany of about 460,000 bales (of 478 pounds net) of high-grade Russian cotton and about

230,000 bales of low-grade cotton. The time and means of delivery were not indicated. An agreement on the part of Germany to deliver, in return, stipulated quantities of cotton manufactures, for Russian consumption, was not mentioned as in earlier reports. There seems to be little doubt that the Soviet Union could meet such delivery obligations from its accumulated stocks and current crop if favorable terms of payment and transportation facilities could be arranged.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON

From August to November 1939, exports of cotton from the six leading exporting countries totaled 4.2 million bales, compared with the extremely low figure of 3.4 million bales last season, an increase of 23 percent. This increase was due largely to extraordinarily large shipments to the United Kingdom from the United States, Egypt, and British India. Those three countries shipped 1,123,000 bales of cotton to the United Kingdom, compared with 402,000 bales a year ago and an average of 990,000 bales during the August-November periods of the 10 years, 1923-1932. Shipments to Germany were unusually small. Those to Japan were well below last year's level from all leading exporters except Egypt and Peru. This is shown in the following table:

COTTON: International trade, 1938 and 1939

Exporting countries	Importing countries							
	United Kingdom		Germany		Japan		Other countries	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United States....	203	834	156	30	358	307	912	1,304
British India....	55	84	45	6	354	252	139	184
Egypt............	144	205	73	12	51	60	239	329
Brazil...........	109	92	55	56	111	78	155	147
Peru.............	87	86	36	7	4	14	25	37
Argentina........	2	5	47	18	0	0	16	12
Above countries	600	1,306	412	129	878	711	1,486	2,013

Compiled from official sources.

During the first 4 months of the season beginning August 1, 1939, the United States exported 2.5 million bales of cotton, compared with 1.6 million bales last season. Although this was 52 percent above the low level of last season, it was 28 percent below the 1923-1932 average. The United Kingdom took more than four times as much cotton as a year earlier. Shipments to Canada, China, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Portugal were also above both last season and the 1923-1932 average. Japan, now in second place as a market for American cotton, took 14 percent less cotton than was purchased last season, and 39 percent less than average. Exports to Germany, Poland, and Russia were negligible.

Shipments of cotton from British India during the August-November current season were 11 percent below those of last season. This decrease was largely attributable to a decline in purchases by Japan. Both the United Kingdom and China increased their purchases of the Indian fiber.

Egypt exported 606,000 bales of cotton from August to November 1939, compared with 507,000 bales last season and 486,000 bales during the 10-year period. This represented gains of 20 percent and 25 percent, respectively. The United Kingdom took 34 percent of this season's exports, compared with 28 percent last year. France and Japan, ranking second and third, respectively, took 14 percent and 10 percent of the total shipments, representing substantially larger amounts than those of last year and the 10-year average.

During the August-November current season, Brazil's exports declined 13 percent from last season's high level, but they were far above the 10-year average. The United Kingdom and Japan, the two leading markets for Brazilian cotton, purchased less than last season. Germany's purchases, though slightly above last season's level, fell far below the 1937 level.

COTTON: Summary of the world exports, August-November, average, 1923-1932 and seasons, 1936-1939

Exporting countries	August-November				
	Quantity				
	Average 1923-1932	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United States	3,421	2,411	2,609	1,629	2,475
British India	511	615	304	593	526
Egypt	486	557	625	507	606
Brazil	41	365	384	430	373
Peru	101	156	158	152	144
Argentina	37	89	15	65	35
Total	4,597	4,193	4,095	3,376	4,159
	Percentage of total				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	74	57	64	48	59
British India	11	15	8	18	13
Egypt	11	13	15	15	15
Brazil	1	9	9	13	9
Peru	2	4	4	4	3
Argentina	1	2	a/	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Less than 0.5 percent.

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-November, average 1923-32, and seasons 1937-39 a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-November							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923-1932	1937	1938	1939	Average 1923-1932	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Exports from the United States to								
Germany*	880	430	156	30	26	16	10	1
United Kingdom	756	789	203	834	22	30	12	34
France........	418	444	259	259	12	17	16	10
Italy.........	263	234	122	160	8	9	7	6
Spain.........	131	0	2	117	4	0	b/	5
Belgium.......	77	91	47	86	2	4	3	3
Soviet Union..	c/ 62	d/	0	0	2	b/	0	0
Netherlands...	58	65	34	102	2	3	2	4
Sweden........	25	45	43	152	1	2	3	6
Portugal......	18	14	8	23	1	1	1	1
Poland & Danzig	7	107	64	6	b/	4	4	b/
Other Europe	26	96	181	97	b/	3	11	5
Total Europe	2,721	2,315	1,119	1,866	80	89	69	75
Canada........	73	105	108	138	2	4	7	6
Japan.........	502	89	358	307	15	3	22	12
China	107	d/	7	116	3	b/	b/	5
British India .	13	49	2	b/	b/	2	b/	b/
Other countries	5	51	35	48	b/	2	2	2
Total.......	3,421	2,609	1,629	2,475	100	100	100	100
British India to								
Japan.........	217	118	354	252	42	39	60	48
Italy.........	69	25	24	7	13	8	4	1
China.........	50	32	20	84	10	7	3	16
Germany.......	44	27	45	6	9	9	8	1
Belgium.......	43	30	24	10	8	10	4	2
United Kingdom	33	29	55	84	6	9	9	16
France........	27	11	22	20	5	4	4	4
Spain.........	13	0	0	e/ 0	3	0	0	0
Netherland....	7	6	9	e/ 2	1	2	2	b/
United States	4	8	10	e/ 10	1	3	2	2
Other countries	4	28	30	51	2	9	4	10
Total.......	511	304	593	526	100	100	100	100

* Includes shipments through the free port of Bremen, much of which is afterward shipped to other countries.

Continued -

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August-November, average 1923-32, and seasons 1937-39-Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-November							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923-1932	1937	1938	1939	Average 1923-1932	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Exports from Egypt to								
United Kingdom	201	204	144	205	41	33	28	34
France........	65	95	50	83	13	15	10	14
United States.	52	14	10	29	11	2	2	5
Germany f/....	32	82	73	12	7	13	14	2
Italy.........	31	42	42	27	6	7	8	4
Switzerland...	22	28	21	47	5	4	4	8
Japan.........	21	18	51	60	4	3	10	10
Spain.........	16	d/	d/	8	3	b/	b/	1
Czechoslovakia	10	23	14	2	2	4	3	b/
British India.	4	42	23	56	1	7	5	9
Poland & Danzig	4	11	13	7	1	2	3	1
Belgium-Luxem.	5	6	4	e/ 5	1	1	1	1
Other countries	23	60	62	65	5	9	12	11
Total........	486	625	507	606	100	100	100	100
Brazil to								
United Kingdom	-	82	109	92	-	21	25	25
Japan..........	-	55	111	78	-	14	26	21
Germany........	-	191	55	56	-	50	13	15
France	-	13	55	41	-	3	13	11
China..........	-	4	17	34	-	1	4	9
Netherlands....	-	6	17	24	-	2	4	7
Italy..........	-	4	28	16	-	1	6	4
Belgium-Luxem.	-	5	12	13	-	1	3	4
Portugal.......	-	10	6	9	-	2	1	2
Poland.........	-	8	11	1	--	2	3	b/
United States..	-	d/	0	2	-	b/	0	b/
Spain..........	-	0	0	2	-	0	0	b/
Other countries	-	6	9	5	-	3	2	2
Total........	g/41	384	430	373	100	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net except for the United States which are 500 pounds gross. b/ Less than 0.5 percent. c/ Excludes Russia in Asia. d/ Less than 500 bales. e/ Three months, August-October. f/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes Austria. g/ Data not available by countries.

GERMANY CONTROLS INCREASING CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION

Cigarette consumption in Germany has increased considerably above normal since the outbreak of the war in September, according to a report from the American consulate at Bremen. During the World War cigarette consumption practically doubled and has continued to increase in post-war years, with a gain of about 12 percent in 1938. It is reported that cigarette sales during the third month of the present war exceeded by almost one-third those of pre-war months.

In order to prevent an irregular expansion of cigarette production and to avoid tensions that may arise therefrom, the German Tobacco Office published new regulations, effective November 1, limiting the quantities of raw tobacco that may be used by cigarette factories. These limitations apply irrespective of stocks that manufacturers may hold. The quantities allotted to each factory are based on consumption of leaf in the manufacture of cigarettes from June 1 to September 30, 1939, or on the average monthly consumption of 1938 if the latter was greater. The production quota for the month of December was fixed at 115 percent of the basic quantity in order to meet the Christmas demand, but a gradual adjustment to pre-war consumption is reported to be contemplated for 1940 as indicated by the allocation of 110 percent, effective January 1.

German cigarettes are predominately of the oriental type made from Greek and Turkish tobacco, of which Germany is the world's largest importer. Blended cigarettes containing United States flue-cured tobacco make up only a small part of the total consumption, and further restrictions in this type are expected as a result of the difficulty in obtaining supplies.

The quota restrictions previously imposed on the cigar industry in 1939 did not permit that industry to keep pace with the increased requirements of the army, in addition to the normal demand. Consequently, restrictions were applied to the retail sale of cigars. These restriction are reported to have been partly responsible for the shift toward the increased consumption of cigarettes. Even the 20-percent war tax levied on tobacco products, which under normal conditions would have caused a decline in consumption, did not stop the increase in the use of cigarettes. Neither did it result in a shift to cheaper brands.

PALESTINE CITRUS GROWERS FACE SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES.

The Palestine trade estimates that exports of citrus are likely not to exeed 7 million boxes during the current season, November to June, 1939-40, according to a report from American Consul Christian T. Steger at Jerusalem. The expected decline in exports, which represents a drop of over 50 percent below the 15 million boxes exported in 1938-39, is principally the result of two factors: (1) The European war and (2) the reappearance of liberal supplies of competitive Spanish oranges on European

markets during the winter. With the 1939-40 Palestine citrus crop, which is expected to be at least as large as the record crop of last season, and the prospective curtailment of exports, a serious situation exists in the citrus industry of Palestine.

The greatest difficulty arising out of the war is the transportation problem. Last season British vessels carried around 10 percent and vessels of other flags, chiefly Scandinavian, accounted for 90 percent of Palestine's citrus-export tonnage. At present it appears that shippers will have to depend upon British ships to carry the bulk of the exports, since most neutral ships have set their charges at a level that is considered prohibitive. Rates on British ships to British ports are 4 shillings ($.80) per box, or almost 3 times as much as average rates during the past season. Rates for space on Scandinavian boats to United Kingdom ports are being quoted at more than five times those of last year, according to trade reports.

Practically all of Palestine's citrus exports move to European markets. The United Kingdom is by far the most important importer, accounting in 1938-39 for 60 percent of the orange and 50 percent of the grapefruit exports. Belgium, the Netherlands, and France together accounted for 20 percent of the orange and 31 percent of the grapefruit movement during the past season.

PALESTINE: Exports of oranges and grapefruit by countries, June to May, 1937-38 and 1938-39

Country	Oranges		Grapefruit	
	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
United Kingdom	6,052	7,879	1,003	1,031
Netherlands	1,032	1,511	66	94
Belgium	327	849	201	266
Sweden	426	799	a/	a/
Poland	351	448	a/	a/
Norway	251	357	a/	a/
France	79	306	144	279
Others	1,055	906	380	397
Total	9,573	13,055	1,794	2,067

Compiled from official reports of the Government of Palestine.
a/ If any, included in "others."

Increased competition from Spanish oranges, particularly in the United Kingdom, the Western European, and the Scandinavian markets will be a further factor adversely affecting Palestine citrus exports this season. During the recent war in Spain, exports from that country dropped from an average of 27,195,000 boxes during the 5 years, 1931-32 to 1935-36, to

an equivalent of about 3 million boxes in 1938-39. This severe drop, of course, was the direct result of hostilities in Spain. During this period, Jaffa citrus shipments expanded considerably. Orange exports, for example, rose from 5 million boxes in 1935-36 to 13 million boxes in 1938-39.

An important factor in considering the effect of Spanish competition is the relatively more favorable geographical position of Spain. Spanish oranges can move overland into France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, while the sea route from Valencia to United Kingdom ports is much shorter than the route for Jaffa citrus.

In Palestine several proposals to utilize the surplus citrus supplies in industry and in making byproducts are being discussed in the hope that such diversions can absorb at least a portion of the surplus fruit in the country. Among the products under discussion at present are natural and concentrated juice, canned fruit, essential oils, alcohol, acetone, calcium citrate, fodder, and fertilizer. It is unlikely, however, that the byproduct industries can be expanded sufficiently to absorb any appreciable portion of the expected surplus this season, particularly in view of the fact that these industries have in the past used only a small part of waste fruit or fruit rejected for export.

The Palestine citrus industry has been in an unfavorable financial position for the past few years. Production and exports have risen rapidly in recent years, and heavy production and shipments have tended to depress prices. During the last 3 years, for example, production has increased almost 100 percent, while prices have dropped about 50 percent. The seriousness of this situation has been intensified by the war, and considerable readjustment in the Palestine citrus industry to meet these adverse factors is expected.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN 1938-39

The report on United States imports of fruits and vegetables under quarantine for 1938-39, July to June, has just been released by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This bulletin contains statistics on imports of many minor fruit and vegetable products that are not available elsewhere. Imports are shown both by countries of origin and by ports of entry.

This information, compiled from the official records of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has been published in a consecutive series beginning with the fiscal year, 1924-25.

Copies of this release for 1938-39 are available and may be secured by written request to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture.

MEXICAN WINTER-VEGETABLE EXPORTS DECLINE

Exports of Mexican winter vegetables to the United States amounted to 6,426,000 pounds during the current season, November 23 to January 15, 1939-40, or over a million pounds below shipments during the same period in the previous season, according to a report from American Vice Consul Thomas M. Powell at Nogales, Sonora. The movement of all kinds of vegetables was below the export of last season.

MEXICO: Exports of winter vegetables to the United States, January 1 to 15, 1939 and 1940, and November 23 to January 15, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Vegetable	January 1 to 15		November 23-January 15	
	1939	1940	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tomatoes	1,862	1,795	6,467	5,750
Green peas	310	91	334	182
Green peppers	212	326	655	493
Green beans	4	0	4	0
Eggplant	2	1	40	1
Cucumbers	0	0	0	0
Total	2,409	2,213	7,550	6,426

American Consulate, Nogales.

Exports of tomatoes, which accounted for 89 percent of the total vegetable tonnage, were about 700,000 pounds below those of 1938-39. The tomato movement thus far this season has come principally from plantings in Sonora, but this crop has for the most part already been moved and only small exports are expected from this section for the remainder of the season.

The bulk of tomato shipments from now on will come from plantings in the State of Sinaloa where the crop matures from 4 to 6 weeks later than it does in Sonora. Considerable damage to the tomato crop in Sinaloa, however, has been reported. Heavy rains have recently destroyed around 90 percent of the crop in the Culiacan district in the central part of the State. Severe damage in the Los Mochis district has been reported from an infestation of a disease commonly known as "curly leaf," which causes the plants to wither and die. The extent of this damage has been estimated at around 50 percent. As a result, estimates at present indicate that exports from Sinaloa during the remainder of the season may amount to around 400 cars compared to previous estimates of around 1,000 cars.

Shipments of green peas have suffered the severest decline, amounting to only 48 percent of the movement of last season. Increased competition from supplies of American peas is the principal cause of the

curtailment of Mexican exports. No damage to the green pea crop has been reported, and offerings this season have been of very good quality. Although around 40 cars of Mexican peas will be available for export to the United States during the rest of the season, future shipments will be governed entirely by United States demand for Mexican peas.

Heavy competition from American supplies has curtailed the exports of Mexican green peppers to about 75 percent of shipments during the previous season. The Mexican product is handicapped by both United States import duties and higher transportation charges due to the longer haul. Large quantities of peppers are available for export, but the movement is expected to continue to be limited until marketing conditions in the United States are more favorable.

MANCHURIAN VEGETABLE OILSEED SITUATION

The total 1939 Manchurian vegetable-oilseed harvest was estimated below the 1938 production, according to a report received from Agricultural Attaché Owen L. Dawson at Shanghai. Unfavorable weather conditions in the summer of 1939 resulted in the decreased production, in spite of an increased planted acreage. The 1939 production of soybeans, perilla, hempseed, sesamum, and castor seed were estimated below the preceding year. A slight increase was estimated for peanuts, while cottonseed production was about the same as in 1938.

Present indications are that the total exports during the 1939-40 season, October-September, will be below those of the 1938-39 marketing year, not only because of reduced production but also because of increased difficulties in making shipments to Europe. Loss of the German market, in particular, is a severe blow to the Manchurian oilseed export trade. In view of probable decreased shipments to Europe, Japan, and China are expected to increase their takings during the current season. The Manchurian Government, however, will continue efforts to encourage as large a volume of exports as possible in order to secure foreign exchange and will restrict shipments to yen-bloc areas. A greater demand from Europe is expected in 1939-40 for oil instead of seed as a result of the present shortage in shipping space.

A recent important development in the oilseed situation has been the creation of control measures and monopolies by the Manchurian Government, which for most commodities will control purchases and sales at official prices, as well as the allotments for export. Soybeans, peanuts, and castor seed are at present under such control. Soybean cake and oil control was expected to start in January 1940, and it is believed that other oilseeds such as perilla and hempseed will soon be under Government control.

Oilseed prices in Manchuria during 1938-39 were above the previous year as a result of increased commodity prices and higher living costs in

that country. At the beginning of the 1939-40 season prices were continuing an upward trend, but, with the establishment of Government control measures and monopolies, official prices for many products will be fixed. Farm prices are usually much lower than nominal market prices.

MANCHURIA: Exports of vegetable oilseeds, oil, and cake and meal, average, 1933-34 to 1937-38, annual 1937-38, and 10 months, October-July 1938-39

Item	Unit	October-September: Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	October-September: 1937-38	October-July 1938-39	1939-40 supply compared with previous year
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Soybeans -					Smaller
Beans	Bushel	77,306	80,982	74,258	
Bean oil	Pound	171,359	153,363	119,049	
Cake and meal	do	2,107,[illegible]	1,663,887	2,228,851	
Peanuts -					Larger
Kernels	do	a/ [illegible]	a/ 134,890	b/ 50,137	
Unshelled	do	a/ 65,[illegible]	a/ 51,136	b/ 12,282	
Oil	do	a/ c/ 807	d/	d/	
Cake and meal	do	a/ 3,715	a/ 13,298	5,547	
Perilla seed -					Smaller
Seed	do	141,067	114,283	150,370	
Oil	do	29,814	26,022	42,968	
Cake	do	-	40,905	57,348	
Hempseed -	do	118,045	74,672	69,468	Smaller
Sesamum seed -	do	34,941	22,849	35,042	Smaller
Cottonseed -	do	46,200	35,833	9,650	Same
Castor seed -	do	55,848	44,602	30,545	Smaller

Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Manchoukuo.
a/ November-October marketing year. b/ November-July. c/ 4-year average, 1933-34 to 1936-37. d/ Not reported.

Soybeans

The 1939 Manchurian soybean crop was placed at 6 to 12 percent below the 1938 harvest, depending upon the estimates used. The Ministry of Industry's third estimate was 140 million bushels as compared with their revised estimate of 157 million bushels for 1938. The South Manchurian Railway's early estimate (the only one released to date) for 1939 was 150 million bushels compared with 170 million bushels for that of the previous year. The smaller 1939 production was the result of unfavorable weather, as the planted acreage was approximately 5 percent above that of 1938.

The supply of soybeans available for export during the current season is expected to be materially reduced, compared with the 1938-39 supply. It is believed that smaller volume of soybeans may be offered

for sale by the Manchurian farmers this season because of the low prices the Government monopoly has set for buying beans, since some other foodstuffs are relatively high in price. Recent information indicates that total exports for the 1939-40 season may be from 30 to 35 percent below those of the preceding year when combined exports of soybeans, bean oil, and bean cake and meal amounted to 3,600,000 short tons. Present indications point to a substantial decrease in beans exported and a probable increase in bean cake and bean oil. A marked reduction in exports of soybeans to Europe is anticipated this season, primarily because of the difficulty in getting them to Germany, the most important market.

Exports of soybeans and oil from Manchuria during 1938-39 were below the preceding season, largely due to the decreased takings by many European countries. Exports to Germany and Italy during the past marketing season showed a substantial increase, which was the result of the trade agreements between Manchuria and those countries. Exports to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the Scandinavian countries were reduced sharply, as these countries refused to buy at the much-higher quoted prices. Exports to the Japanese Empire and China increased in spite of the restriction placed by the Manchurian Government on exports to yen-bloc areas.

MANCHURIA: Exports of soybeans, soybean oil, and soybean cake and meal, October-July 1938-39, with comparisons

Year beginning October 1	Europe a/	Japanese Empire b/	China	United States	Others	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Soybeans -						
Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/	77,308
Annual 1937-38..............	50,192	27,300	2,829	0	661	80,982
October-July 1938-39......	33,727	30,681	4,189	0	661	74,258
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Soybean oil -						
Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/	171,959
Annual 1937-38..............	87,523	882	27,337	3,527	16,094	135,363
October-July 1938-39......	26,455	6,614	68,122	1,764	16,094	119,049
Soybean cake and meal						
Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/	2,107,598
Annual 1937-38..............	17,637	1,730,611	79,365	22,046	13,228	1,862,887
October-July 1938-39......	11,023	1,906,979	282,189	15,432	13,228	2,228,851

Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Manchoukuo.

a/ Including Egypt.

b/ Japan proper, Chosen, and Taiwan. C/ Unavailable by destination.

Peanuts

Peanuts are an important crop in the Kwantung Leased Territory and production extends northward into Manchuria. No reliable figure for production in this area is available but it is believed that the crop has been increasing in recent years and now amounts to from 110,000 to 130,000 short tons. The 1939 crop was estimated slightly larger than the 1938 harvest, as it is believed that there was some increase in acreage due to favorable prices the previous year.

Peanut exports from Manchuria during 1938-39 showed a marked reduction compared with previous years. Decreased exports to European countries, expecially to Germany and the Netherlands, was noted. The high prices at which Manchurian peanuts were quoted is believed one of the reasons for the reduced exports. The availability of Chinese peanuts for European markets was another factor in the reduced shipments from Manchuria.

According to recent information from Manchuria, Government authorities plan to enforce state control over peanuts on a similar basis to that of soybeans. The control system was scheduled to begin November 1, 1939, but no official information has been received as to whether it is actually in effect.

During normal years, over half the total peanut exports from Manchuria go to Europe, and Germany's share is about 50 percent of Europe's total. With the loss of the German market and present shipping difficulties to ether European countries, the export outlook for 1939-40 appears unfavorable. It is expected, however, that Japan will increase purchases this season. It is possible that exports to the United States and Canada may show an increase, since the Manchurian Government largely controls exports at the present time.

MANCHURIA: Exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts by destinations, November-July 1938-39, with comparisions

Year beginning November 1	Germany	Other European countries	Japanese Empire a/	China	United States	Hong Kong	Others	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1936-37.....	36,407	87,769	19,925	560	161	13,763	46,663	205,248
1937-38.....	16,321	26,982	92,357	2,892	1,462	11,001	35,016	186,031
Nov.-July								
1937-38...	13,647	23,757	77,712	1,082	1,373	9,932	30,375	158,101
1938-39...	112	11,444	43,907	2,586	40	0	4,310	62,399

Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Manchoukuo.
a/ Japan proper, Chosen, and Taiwan.

Perilla seed

The 1939 production of perilla seed in Manchuria was placed at 77,000 short tons, according to the third estimate of the Ministry of Industry of the Manchurian Government. This is more than 20 percent below the 1938 crop in spite of the increase in acreage. Trade sources indicate that even this low Government estimate is too high. The perilla seed carry-over on October 1 was believed to be the smallest for several years.

MANCHURIA: Area, production, and yield of perilla seed, 1934 to 1939

Year	Area	Production	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	Short tons	Pounds
1934	a/	69,342	-
1935	509	200,216	786
1936	447	161,854	724
1937	388	132,577	683
1938	326	101,646	624
1939 b/	339	77,000	455

South Manchurian Railway Company.
a/ Not available.
b/ Third estimate by the Ministry of Industry of Manchoukuo

MANCHURIA: Exports of perilla seed, perilla oil, and perilla cake, October-July 1938-39, with comparisons

Year beginning October 1	United States	Europe	China	Japanese Empire a/	Others	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Perilla seed -						
Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	141,067
Annual 1937-38	c/	c/	832	113,451	0	114,283
October-July 1938-39	c/	c/	4,332	136,707	9,231	150,270
Perilla oil -						
Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	29,814
Annual 1937-38	18,495	d/ 5,471	185	12	1,859	26,022
October-July 1938-39	24,017	d/15,172	1,283	4	2,392	42,868
Perilla cake -						
Annual 1937-38	c/	c/	218	40,687	0	40,905
October-July 1938-39	c/	c/	152	57,097	99	57,348

Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Manchoukuo.
a/ Japan proper, Chosen, and Taiwan. b/ Not available by destinations.
c/ Included with others, if any. d/ Great Britain and Germany; other European countries included with others, if any.

Exports of perilla seed and oil during the 1938-39 season showed a marked increase over the previous year. The high prices for perilla oil accounted for a much larger proportion of the seed and oil being exported during the past season. Perilla oil prices have been high as a result of the shortage of tung oil available during the past 2 seasons. Perilla seed exports go largely to Japan for crushing, after which the oil is exported to various foreign countries. The United States is the outstanding market for Manchurian perilla-oil exports.

Hempseed

The 1939 Manchurian hempseed production was estimated by the Manchurian Ministry of Industry at 44,000 short tons. The 1939 acreage was estimated about 10 percent above the previous year, but the yield was reduced because of unfavorable weather. The total Manchurian supply available for export for 1940 was estimated at about 10 percent below the preceding season.

European countries have for a number of years been the principal market for Manchurian hempseed exports, but during 1938-39 there was a marked reduction in exports to Europe, and Japan became the principal outlet. Exports to the United States increased substantially during 1938-39 compared with the previous season. With the present difficulty of making shipments to Germany, Japan will probably continue to be the main outlet for Manchurian hempseed.

MANCHURIA: Exports of hempseed, October-July, 1938-39, with comparisons

Year beginning October 1	United States	Europe	China	Japanese Empire a/	Others	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average 1933-34 to 1937-38	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	118,045
Annual 1937-38	207	51,770	0	18,927	3,774	74,678
October-July 1938-39	1,069	14,938	267	50,735	1,459	68,468

Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Manchoukuo.
a/ Japan proper, Chosen, and Taiwan. b/ Unavailable by destinations.

Sesamum seed

No reliable estimate is available regarding sesamum seed production in Manchuria. It is believed that the 1939 production was substantially below the previous year because of the very unfavorable weather in South Manchuria. Practically all of the Manchurian sesamum seed is exported to other oriental countries, with Japan usually taking about 90 percent. Exports from October 1938 through July 1939 amounted to 35,042,000 pounds as compared with 22,849,000 pounds for the marketing year 1937-38.

Cottonseed

The 1939 production of cottonseed in Manchuria was estimated about the same as in 1938. The annual production is roughly estimated by the Manchurian Agricultural Products Institute at 42,000 short tons, of which an average of approximately 50 percent is exported. In the past two seasons exports have declined, due to increased domestic use of oil for lighting and lubricating purposes. Approximately 95 percent of Manchurian cottonseed exports are shipped to Japan.

Castor seed

No reliable estimate is available regarding the size of the Manchurian castor-bean crop. Trade sources place production between 20,000 and 33,000 short tons annually. As this crop is grown only in South Manchuria, where weather conditions were very unfavorable, the 1939 crop was probably poor. Exports of castor seed during recent years to places other than Japan were banned by the Manchurian Government due to its need for military purposes. Exports to Japan during recent years have varied from 30,500,000 to 55,467,000 pounds.

WARTIME COMMODITY CONTROL MEASURES

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT
(Exclusive of Hogs and Hog Products 1/)

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom Government has undertaken to purchase fat stock (livestock for slaughter) through the agency of the Food Ministry in order to afford British farmers a guaranteed market for their stock at prices consistent with farm costs. Although these measures concerning home-produced fat stock (cattle and sheep) are not of vital economic importance to American producers, they are of interest in showing the economic measures taken in a belligerent country to afford the farmers a fair market for their stock and to control supplies so that there will be a regular distribution of necessary commodities.

Effective January 15, 1940, all livestock marketed in the United Kingdom must be sold to the British Government. The Ministry of Food has announced the prices at which the Government will purchase livestock (fat stock) at collecting centers in Great Britain. These prices are stated to reflect the current higher feed costs and are considerably above former maximum prices, but cattle prices include a sum equivalent to the subsidy paid under the Livestock Industry Act of October, 1937.

1/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, December 29, 1939, and February 3, 1940, for war-control measures affecting hogs and pork.

SLAUGHTER STOCK (EXCLUDING HOGS): Prices the British Government will pay at collecting centers, effective January 15, 1940

Description	Live weight: British currency per hundredweight	Live weight: American currency per 100 pounds a/
	Shillings	Dollars
Steers, heifers, and cow heifers -		
Grade A - Dressing percentages 56 to 60 and over	58/6 to 64/6	10.51 to 11.58
Grade B - Dressing percentages 52 to 55	52 to 56	9.52 to 10.06
Grade C - Dressing percentages 50 to 52	41/6 to 46/6	7.45 to 8.35
	Estimated dressed carcass weight: Per pound	Estimated dressed carcass weight: Per 100 pounds
	Pence	Dollars
Veal calves -		
First quality	13	21.80
Second quality	11	18.45
Third quality	7	11.74
Lambs and sheep -		
Fat sheep b/	12	20.13
Ewes: c/		
Fat, light weight	8	13.42
Fat (other)	7	11.74
Lean	4	6.71
Rams:		
Fat	7	11.74
Lean	3	5.03
Fat lambs d/	13.5	22.64
Suckling lambs e/	17	28.51

Cable from American Embassy, London; and Commercial Intelligence Journal, Ottawa, Canada, February 3, 1940.

a/ Conversions made at official British exchange rate of $4.025 per pound sterling.

b/ Price based on an average annual price of 12d., British currency, per pound.

c/ Price subject to same seasonal variations as fat sheep. Fat ewes estimated to dress at not more than 64 pounds are 4d. per pound less than for fat sheep, and those dressing at more than 64 pounds, 5d. per pound less than for fat sheep. Lean ewes standardized at 4d. per pound.

d/ The price for fat lambs will be 2.5d. per pound above the price of sheep. An animal will be classed as lamb until date of shearing following year of birth.

e/ Price for current season until April 30, 1940.

The fat stock for slaughter will be sent to designated collection centers and slaughter houses where the animals will be graded by Government inspectors, according to a report from Assistant Agricultural Attaché Alton T. Murray. Farmers will be paid fixed prices (see table page 157). The Government will also operate the slaughter houses, reducing the number in the country from 16,000 to 750.

Maximum fat-stock prices were established shortly after the war began, i.e., on September 5, 1939. 1/ These prices were based on the average price at which fat stock of a similar description, kind, variety, and quantity was sold during the week terminating 10 days before the date of the order. Detailed schedules of prices were published later, effective September 13, 1939, 2/ and amended under date of September 23, 1939. 3/ These prices were in effect until December, when all marketing controls were relaxed, effective December 1, 1939. 4/ The original maximum prices were established at practically pre-war levels and were subject to increasing criticism by farmers, who pointed out that feeding costs had risen so high that these prices were entirely out of line.

Fresh meats, including frozen beef, pork, mutton and lamb, are to be rationed, beginning March 11, on the basis of value rather than quantity in an effort to avoid penalizing the poorer consumers and at the same time to permit some latitude for the consumers' personal choice. Weekly rations on value basis will be 1s.10d. (about 37 cents, American currency) per person of 6 years and older. One of the difficulties encountered in working out the meat-rationing problem in the United Kingdom is the fact that domestic meat, particularly beef, commands a considerable premium over imported meats.

Distribution is a major problem in the United Kingdom, where a large percentage of the meat requirements are imported and thus subject to shipping hazards during wartime. Rationing is to be undertaken chiefly in order to afford an equable distribution of available supplies.

BACON AND HAM

United Kingdom

Effective February 5, 1940, the Ministry of Food of the United Kingdom has announced new bacon and ham prices (importer to wholesaler),

1/ The Fat Stock (Provisional Prices) Order 1939, Statuary Rules and Orders, No. 1127.
2/ The fat Stock (Provisional Prices) (No. 2) Order 1939, September 9, 1939, S.R. & O., No. 1130.
3/ Order of September 23, 1939, Amending the Fat Stock (Provisional Prices) (No. 2) Order 1939, No. 1278.
4/ The Fat Stock, Home Killed Pork, Meat Pigs (Provisional Prices) (Revocation) Order November 30, 1939, Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 1740.

according to a cable from the American Embassy at London. These new prices were announced in connection with the larger weekly bacon ration of 8 ounces per person, which is about normal consumption. The new prices represent reductions in most cases. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, February 3, 1940, page 124, for a discussion of rationing.)

As the new ration became effective January 29, these new prices apply to all bacon and ham allotted to buyers by agents from January 29. Retail prices of most varieties have been simultaneously reduced 2d., British currency, or about 3 cents, American currency, per pound. The chief reason for the reduction in prices generally is that current supplies must be moved.

The schedule of new prices showing comparisons with earlier prices is given in the table below:

BACON AND HAM: Schedule of prices in the United Kingdom, February 5, 1940, with comparisons
(Importer to wholesaler)

Kind of bacon or ham	British currency per hundredweight				American currency per 100 pounds a/			
	Oct. 30, 1939	Nov. 20, 1939	Jan. 8, 1940	Feb. 5, 1940	Oct. 30, 1939	Nov. 20, 1939	Jan. 8, 1940	Feb. 5, 1940
	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All Wiltshires...	115	-	125	113/6	20.50	-	22.46	20.39
Middles.........	-	-	b/ 140	122/6	-	-	b/25.16	22.01
Clear bellies...c/	94	-	100	89/6	c/16.82	-	17.97	16.08
Forends or square shoulders d/	80	-	93	92/6	d/14.29	-	16.71	16.62
Gammons or hams, green..........c/	120	-	131	118/6	c/21.48	-	23.54	21.29
Smoked hams.....	-	-	a/ 142	128/6	-	-	b/25.52	23.09
Picnics (free of rationing).....c/	74	78	68	70/6	c/13.25	14.00	12.22	12.67

Compiled from cables from the American Embassy, London.

a/ Conversions to American currency at official British exchange rate current when prices went into effect, i.e., $4.02 used prior to January 8 and $4.025 for that and subsequent dates.
b/ First time reported.
c/ As announced October 23; not changed October 30.
d/ As announced October 16; no change reported October 23 or 30.

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UNITED STATES CATTLE IMPORTS HIGH IN 1939

Despite the unusually large United States 1939 total imports of dutiable cattle (754,000 head against 424,000 in 1938), the low-duty quota of 225,000 head for nondairy cattle weighing 700 pounds or more was not quite fully utilized. Though total imports of that class of cattle reached 228,000 in 1939 against 125,000 head in 1938, total low-duty quota imports in 1939 reached only 220,543 head. Of these, Canada supplied 170,732 and other countries (Mexico) 49,811 head. Failure fully to utilize the quota resulted from the fact that receipts from Canada in each of the last three quarters of the year were smaller than the quarterly allocations to that country.

The low-duty quota of 100,000 head of calves weighing under 200 pounds was fully utilized, 69,464 head of Canadian calves being admitted under the quota, with 30,536 head coming from Mexico. Some 15,000 head were imported in excess of the quota and paid the 1930 duty rate of 2.5 cents.

UNITED STATES: Imports of dutiable cattle from Canada and Mexico, and total dutiable imports, by weight classes, 1935 to 1939

Country and year	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds			Total dutiable cattle
	Dairy	Other	Total	Under 175 pounds a/	175 to 699 pounds b/	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Canada							
1935 ..	c/	c/	59,930	c/	c/	52,790	112,720
1936 ..	6,686	136,533	143,219	55,695	35,149	90,844	234,063
1937 ..	6,723	157,468	164,191	80,792	50,355	131,147	295,338
1938 ..	7,442	75,529	82,971	45,645	9,147	54,802	137,773
1939 d/	8,570	172,753	181,323	81,832	11,229	93,061	274,384
Mexico							
1935 ..	c/	c/	8,622	c/	c/	242,468	251,090
1936 ..	0	22,190	22,190	1,615	140,241	141,856	164,046
1937 ..	0	24,792	24,792	1,259	172,717	173,976	198,768
1938 ..	0	49,740	49,740	2,062	233,752	235,814	285,554
1939 d/	0	55,232	55,232	33,259	390,074	423,333	478,565
Total e/							
1935 ..	c/	c/	68,573	c/	c/	296,050	364,623
1936 ..	6,689	158,873	165,562	57,314	176,237	233,551	399,113
1937 ..	6,724	182,333	189,057	82,052	223,837	305,889	494,946
1938 ..	7,446	125,315	132,761	47,708	243,553	291,261	424,022
1939 d/	8,606	228,001	236,607	115,216	401,747	516,963	753,570

a/ Changed to "under 200 pounds" January 1, 1939, under second agreement with Canada. b/ 200 to 699 pounds as of January 1, 1939. c/ Not so classified prior to January 1, 1936. d/ Preliminary. e/ Includes a few head from countries other than Canada and Mexico.

Canada will not be in a position during 1940 to fill its share of the United States import quota of nondairy cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, according to Consul George G. Fuller at Winnipeg. The Canadian share of the total quota of 225,000 head for 1940 is 193,950 head. Indications now are that receipts from Canada will not exceed 150,000 head, according to the consul. In the last quarter of 1939, monthly imports of such cattle were smaller than in the corresponding 1938 months.

Current numbers of beef cattle in Canada are now smaller than at any time since 1919. Drought conditions in 1934 and 1936 encouraged the reduction of herds, particularly in the western Provinces. As in the United States, the lower feed costs prevailing in 1938 and 1939 as a result of higher crop yields has stimulated interest in the rebuilding of herds, especially in western Canada. It is anticipated, therefore, that there will be less selling pressure evident among Canadian stockmen during 1940. Moreover, an improvement in Canadian consumer demand also is expected to restrict the export movement.

UNITED STATES: Imprts of cattle and beef, and domestic slaughter of cattle and calves, all on dressed-weight basis, and average farm price of beef cattle, 1939, with comparisons

Year	Imports a/					Inspected slaughter of cattle & calves dressed-weight basis d/	Share imports are of inspected slaughter	Average farm price per pound of beef
		Dressed-weight basis						
	Cattle (dutiable) b/	Cattle (dutiable) b/	Canned beef c/	Other beef	Total cattle and beef			
	Head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Cents
1929 ..	410,656	129,213	199,746	50,727	379,686	4,727,582	8.0	9.15
1930 ..	226,273	49,697	140,263	19,459	209,419	4,704,316	4.5	7.46
1931 ..	85,570	17,797	48,965	3,494	70,256	4,751,470	1.5	5.31
1932 ..	95,407	19,200	61,598	1,697	82,495	4,394,048	1.9	4.07
1933 ..	63,329	9,829	103,360	970	114,159	5,045,914	2.3	3.63
1934 ..	57,679	11,091	116,685	1,149	128,925	5,602,186	2.3	3.88
1935 ..	364,623	105,009	190,658	10,248	305,915	5,167,023	5.9	6.21
1936 ..	399,113	127,075	219,509	6,200	352,784	5,969,908	5.9	5.85
1937 ..	494,945	153,600	220,243	6,592	380,435	5,374,285	7.1	6.96
1938 e/	424,022	130,332	196,493	3,239	330,064	5,379,425	6.1	6.28
1939 e/	753,570	220,818	214,657	4,617	440,092	5,362,515	8.2	6.87

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Imports for consumption; includes free for use as ships' stores.
b/ Does not include cattle from Virgin Islands.
c/ Basis for conversion of canned beef to dressed beef has been changed from 5 to 4 pounds of canned beef = 10 pounds of dressed.
d/ Approximately 69 percent of estimated total slaughter.
e/ Preliminary.

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WHEAT: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1925-26 to 1929-30, annual 1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Percentage 1939-40 is of 1938-39
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
ACREAGE					
United States	58,249	64,422	69,869	53,696	76.9
Canada	23,104	25,570	25,930	26,756	103.2
Total (2)	81,353	89,992	95,799	80,452	84.0
France	13,240	12,590	12,502	11,683	93.4
Italy	12,034	12,781	12,426	12,840	103.3
Spain	10,703	9,884	8,648	8,795	101.7
Germany a/	b/ 4,571	5,498 c/	5,927 c/	5,978	100.9
Czechoslovakia	1,822	2,098 d/	923 d/	918	99.5
Poland	3,304	4,183	4,335	4,356	100.5
England and Wales	1,491	1,732	1,830	1,683	92.0
Scotland	56	100	92	81	88.0
Northern Ireland	5	4	6	3	50.0
Greece	1,250	2,117	2,129	2,356	110.7
Ireland	29	220	230	258	112.2
Sweden	488	734	759	828	109.1
Denmark	247	319	325	324	99.7
Netherlands	135	318	311	306	98.4
Belgium	375	425	429	354	82.5
Luxemburg	31	46	57	42	73.7
Portugal	1,071	1,219	1,134	1,384	122.0
Switzerland	124	193	195	198	101.5
Lithuania	316	520	500	499	99.8
Latvia	139	338	348	378	108.6
Estonia	66	168	172	186	108.1
Finland	40	279	323	334	103.4
Malta	9	9	10	10	100.0
Total (23)	51,546	55,775	53,611	53,794	100.3
Bulgaria	2,662	3,233	3,448	3,037	88.1
Hungary	3,820	3,665	4,000 e/	4,669	116.7
Rumania	7,746	8,777	9,435	9,960	105.6
Yugoslavia	4,580	5,263 f/	5,328 f/	5,541	104.0
Total (4)	18,808	20,938	22,211	23,207	104.5
Total Europe (27)	70,354	76,713	75,822	77,001	101.6
Algeria	3,654	4,311	4,102	4,084	99.6
Morocco	2,632	3,027	2,999	3,188	106.3
Egypt	1,554	1,421	1,470	1,501	102.1
Tunisia	1,719	2,404	1,667	2,104	126.2
Total (4)	9,559	11,163	10,238	10,877	106.2

Continued -

WHEAT: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1925-26 to 1929-30, annual 1937-38 to 1939-40 - Continued

Country	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Percentage 1939-40 is of 1938-39
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
ACREAGE - Continued					
India	31,544	33,639	33,215	35,289	106.2
Japan	1,174	1,776	1,777	1,827	102.8
Syria and Lebanon	1,181	1,373	1,404 g/	1,429	101.8
Total (3)	33,899	36,788	36,396	38,545	105.9
Argentina	19,019	15,112 f/	20,868 f/	17,833	85.5
Uruguay	1,056	1,375	1,256	1,209	96.3
Chile	1,642	1,890	2,045	2,055	100.5
Australia	12,797	13,735	14,224	13,500	94.9
New Zealand	225	186	189 h/	254	134.4
Union of South Africa	906	1,751	2,081	2,131	102.4
Total (6)	35,645	34,049	40,663	36,982	90.9
Grand Total (42)	230,810	248,705	258,918	243,857	94.2
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
PRODUCTION					
United States	822,712	875,676	931,702	754,971	81.0
Canada	430,704	180,210	360,010	489,623	136.0
Mexico	10,760	10,587	11,845	11,942	100.8
Total (3)	1,264,176	1,066,473	1,303,557	1,256,536	96.4
France	291,374	257,838	372,867 i/	276,000	74.0
Italy	229,204	296,282	297,319 i/	294,400	99.0
Spain	146,180 i/	110,000 i/	96,000	111,773	116.4
Germany a/	b/ 131,073	173,829 c/	232,584 c/	205,192	88.2
Czechoslovakia	47,507	51,266 j/	50,000 j/	40,000	80.0
Poland	60,500	70,775	79,802	83,407	104.5
England and Wales	49,459	52,005	69,253	58,053	83.8
Scotland	2,203	4.181	3,883	3,360	86.5
Northern Ireland	179	164	213 i/	152	71.4
Greece	12,223	30,050	36,135	38,291	106.0
Ireland	1,139	6,990	7,398 i/	8,000	108.1
Norway	646	2,497	2,637	2,551	96.7
Sweden	15,635	25,720	30,184	31,304	103.7
Denmark	10,382	13,520	16,935	15,065	89.0
Netherlands	6,004	12,615	15,939	13,301	83.4
Belgium	14,799	15,550	20,131	14,697	73.0
Luxemburg	573	1,206	1,830	990	54.1
Portugal	10,135	14,668	15,802	18,400	116.4
Switzerland	4,076	6,809	7,804	6,360	81.5

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WHEAT: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1925-26 to 1929-30, annual 1937-38 to 1939-40 - Continued

Country	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Percentage 1939-40 is of 1938-39
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
PRODUCTION - Continued					
Lithuania	5,790	8,109	9,233	9,231	100.0
Latvia	2,299	6,302	7,052	7,300	103.5
Estonia	1,009	2,786	3,139	2,965	94.5
Finland	936	7,665	9,403	8,341	88.7
Malta	292	326	296	279	94.3
Total (24)	1,043,605	1,176,153	1,385,839	1,249,412	90.2
Bulgaria	40,475	64,910	78,951	71,155	90.1
Hungary	79,543	72,158	98,778 e/	112,765	114.2
Rumania	105,531	138,158	177,155	164,925	93.1
Yugoslavia	80,987	86,238	111,380	104,488	93.9
Total (4)	306,596	361,464	466,264	453,333	97.2
Total Europe (28)	1,350,141	1,537,617	1,852,053	1,702,745	91.9
Algeria	29,649	33,209	34,941	42,622	122.0
Morocco	24,903	20.895	23,172	38,764	167.3
Egypt	40,049	45,377	45,935	49,009	106.7
Tunisia	11,780	17,637	13,962	18,555	132.9
Total (4)	106,381	117,118	118,010	148,950	126.2
India	320,462	364,075	401,856	370,610	92.2
Japan	29,695	50,410	45,244	61,086	135.0
Chosen	9,342	10,242	10,401	12,572	120.9
Turkey	67,664	132,999	156,097	169,313	108.5
Syria and Lebanon	12,552	17,231	23,674	22,303	94.2
Palestine	3,327	4,681	1,633	5,000	306.2
Total (6)	443,042	579,628	638,905	640,884	100.3
Argentina	243,028	184,801	336,201	146,973	43.7
Uruguay	12,224	16,571	15,461	11,038	71.4
Chile	28,758	30,289	35,536 i/	30,000	84.4
Australia	136,006	187,256	154,426	186,544	120.8
New Zealand	8,037	8,043	5,564 j/	6,000	107.8
Union of South Africa	8,109	10,157	17,093	16,047	93.9
Total (6)	436,162	455,117	564,281	396,602	70.3
Grand total (47)	3,599,902	3,735,953	4,476,806	4,145,717	92.6

Compiled from official sources, except as noted.
a/ Includes Austria. b/ Does not include the Saar. c/ Includes Sudetenland. d/ Bohemia and Moravia only. e/ New boundaries excluding Sub-Carpathian Russia. f/ Sown area. g/ Incomplete. h/ Estimated acreage for threshing. i/ Unofficial. j/ Estimated production, taking into account changes in boundaries.

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RYE: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1925-26 to 1929-30, annual 1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Percentage 1939-40 is of 1938-39
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
ACREAGE					
United States	3,423	3,846	4,021	3,811	94.8
Canada	794	894	741	1,102	148.7
Total (2)	4,217	4,740	4,762	4,913	103.2
France	1,953	1,639	1,559	1,601	102.7
Spain	1,717	-	-	1,290	-
Germany a/	b/ 12,560	11,162 c/	12,150 c/	11,851	97.5
Czechoslovakia	2,452	2,390 d/	1,204 d/	1,230	102.2
Poland	14,016	14,137	14,566	14,745	101.2
Lithuania	1,102	1,259	1,247	1,229	98.6
Sweden	741	524	498	465	93.4
Netherlands	409	563	601	537	89.4
Belgium	568	375	381	364	95.5
Luxemburg	17	16	18	19	105.6
Italy	307	259	257	260	101.2
Switzerland	50	37	39	39	100.0
Latvia	627	713	709	737	103.9
Estonia	354	368	365	373	102.2
Finland	553	597	583	568	97.4
Denmark	448	344	359	333	92.8
Greece	121	169	178	156	87.6
Total (17)	38,155	34,552	34,714	35,797	103.1
Bulgaria	401	521	464	447	96.3
Hungary	1,649	1,499	1,562	1,728	110.6
Rumania	719	1,083	1,190	1,104	92.8
Yugoslavia	518	628	640	650	101.6
Total (4)	3,367	3,731	3,856	3,929	101.9
Total Europe (21)	41,522	38,283	38,570	39,726	103.0
Argentina	587	503 c/	2,254 c/	2,296	101.9
Algeria	3	3	5	5	100.0
Grand total (25)	46,329	43,529	45,591	46,940	103.0
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
PRODUCTION					
United States	40,289	49,830	55,564	39,249	70.6
Canada	12,937	5,771	10,988	15,307	139.3
Total (2)	53,226	55,601	66,552	54,556	82.0

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RYE: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1925-26 to 1929-30, annual 1937-38 to 1939-40 - Continued

Country	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Percentage 1939-40 is of 1938-39
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
PRODUCTION - Continued					
Spain	23,846 f/	19,684	13,661	17,212	126.0
Germany	319,137	291,062	381,874	369,304	96.7
Poland	243,530	221,949	285,551	300,382	105.2
Lithuania	20,577	23,894	24,555	25,724	104.8
Norway	580	443	433	408	94.2
Sweden	19,609	16,250	15,932	15,263	95.8
Netherlands	15,832	19,200	21,694	23,621	108.9
Luxemburg	367	392	507	490	96.6
Italy	6,516	5,701	5,428	5,962	109.8
Switzerland	1,675	1,339	1,447	1,287	88.9
Latvia	9,335	16,592	14,908	16,916	113.5
Estonia	5,937	8,327	7,403	8,042	108.6
Finland	11,983	16,982	14,507	13,031	89.8
Denmark	11,337	9,888	11,165	9,842	88.2
Greece	1,549	2,569	2,439	2,457	100.7
Total (15)	691,810	654,272	801,504	809,941	101.1
Bulgaria	7,328	9,387	7,397	9,674	130.8
Hungary	30,063	24,325	31,676	35,310	111.5
Rumania	10,662	17,768	20,361	18,682	91.8
Yugoslavia	7,407	8,243	8,941	9,587	107.2
Total (4)	55,460	59,723	68,375	73,253	107.1
Total Europe (19)	747,270	713,995	869,879	883,194	101.5
Argentina	6,431	3,533	10,826	14,172	130.9
Algeria	41	37	44	44	100.0
Turkey	6,513	13,[illegible]	17,656	16,771	95.0
Grand total (24)	813,481	765,487	964,957	968,737	100.4

Compiled from official sources, except as noted.

a/ Includes Austria.
b/ Does not include the Saar.
c/ Includes Sudetenland.
d/ Bohemia and Moravia only.
e/ Sown area.
f/ Unofficial.

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UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, excluding lard, 1939, with comparisons

Year	Exports: Ham and shoulders	Exports: Bacon and sides	Exports: Canned a/	Exports: Pickled	Exports: Fresh	Exports: Total b/	Share exports are of production
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1929	125,797	149,321	18,618	44,787	13,539	352,062	5.85
1930	120,170	96,784	22,176	30,628	17,573	287,331	5.10
1931	84,885	38,409	20,447	15,789	9,547	169,077	2.96
1932	65,218	18,957	15,842	15,259	8,133	123,409	2.17
1933	78,580	21,590	19,722	16,608	14,410	150,910	2.54
1934	65,104	18,621	21,227	18,385	36,758	160,095	2.97
1935	55,380	6,311	15,464	8,276	10,208	95,639	2.74
1936	42,163	4,562	14,431	10,520	2,747	74,423	1.57
1937	39,860	2,999	12,958	9,009	4,238	69,064	1.64
1938 c/	52,216	11,343	15,886	14,082	9,255	102,782	2.13
1939 c/	57,879	16,360	16,521	14,972	31,246	136,978	2.49

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Dressed-weight basis. b/ Actual-weight basis except canned, which has been placed on dressed-weight basis. c/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: Lard exports and production, 1939, with comparisons

Year	Exports: Great Britain	Exports: Germany	Exports: Canada	Exports: Cuba	Exports: Others	Exports: Total	Production under Federal inspection	Share exports are of production
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1929	242,027	214,933	17,750	80,006	274,612	829,328	1,763,143	47
1930	238,988	111,847	13,207	68.083	210,361	642,486	1,521,160	42
1931	250,876	132,977	8,588	44,913	131,354	568,708	1,554,018	37
1932	236,308	157,942	5,744	22,098	124,110	546,202	1,573,460	35
1933	295,652	126,181	4,882	10,908	141,509	579,132	1,679,272	34
1934	281,150	26,608	5,355	26,348	91,776	431,237	1,340,795	32
1935	64,525	1,544	645	24,235	5,406	96,355	662,060	15
1936	63,547	6,872	2,903	31,011	6,959	111,292	992,169	11
1937	75,258	2,370	2,193	41,363	14,766	135,950	787,493	17
1938 a/	124,810	1,380	1,128	47,454	29,831	204,603	1,076,152	19
1939 a/	150,221	370	3,172	58,254	65,255	277,272	1,316,958	21

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Preliminary; exports include neutral lard from January 1, 1938.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, Montreal, and London, February 1, 1940, with comparisons

Market and description	February 2, 1939	January 25, 1940	February 1, 1940
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	26.2	32.5	32.9
San Francisco, 92 score	26.0	34.5	34.5
Montreal, No. 1 pasteurized a/	22.2	24.2	23.7
Copenhagen, official quotation	24.6	b/ 23.4	b/ 23.4
London, all sources c/	30.2	27.3	27.3

Foreign prices converted at current exchange rates.
a/ Quotation of following day converted at prevailing rate of exchange.
b/ Danish butter price to England, f.o.b. Danish port made retroactive from November 1 and no further increase expected until March 1.
c/ Maximum wholesale price on all butter, importer to wholesaler, fixed by Government; fixed price in shillings converted to United States currency equivalent at official rate of $4.02. 1939 comparisons with best Danish.

UNITED STATES: Imports and production of pork, excluding lard, and average farm price of hogs, 1939, with comparisons

Year	Imports a/: Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Imports a/: Pork fresh or frozen	Imports a/: Pork pickled salted & other	Imports a/: Total b/	Production of pork meats under Federal inspection c/	Percentage imports are of production	Average farm price per lb. of hogs
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Cents
1929	2,084	4,124	2,314	8,522	6,025,286	0.14	9.33
1930	1,980	1,093	1,583	4,656	5,638,487	0.08	8.78
1931	1,979	754	1,234	3,967	5,707,530	0.07	5.83
1932	3,015	1,658	1,075	5,748	5,680,395	0.10	3.44
1933	1,672	539	703	2,914	5,932,128	0.05	3.94
1934	969	182	495	1,646	5,395,287	0.03	4.17
1935	5,297	3,923	1,274	10,494	3,493,838	0.30	8.36
1936	26,088	12,945	2,810	41,843	4,737,148	0.88	9.30
1937	47,422	20,877	6,532	74,831	4,215,634	1.76	9.48
1938 d/	44,347	4,287	3,748	52,382	4,828,140	1.08	7.72
1939 d/	36,324	2,274	2,369	40,967	5,491,588	0.75	6.37

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Imports for consumption, includes free for use as ships' stores.
b/ Actual-weight basis. c/ Pork meats include all of dressed hog carcass after excluding head bones and all fat rendered into lard. d/ Preliminary.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, February 2, 1940, with comparisons

Growth	1939 December 15	1939 December 22	1939 December 29	1940 January 5	1940 January 12	1940 January 19	1940 January 26	1940 Feb. 2
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling	14.05	14.45	14.33	15.18	14.81	14.46	13.77	13.69
Low Middling	13.32	13.71	13.59	14.45	14.06	13.80	13.19	13.02
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair) -								
Giza 7	16.67	17.06	17.05	18.47	17.76	17.80	17.57	17.85
Uppers	15.74	16.39	16.34	17.73	17.13	17.20	16.76	17.02
Brazilian (Fair) -								
North	13.48	13.87	13.75	14.61	14.23	13.96	13.36	13.19
Sao Paulo	14.05	14.45	14.33	15.18	14.81	14.54	13.94	13.77
Indian -								
Broach (Fully Good) -	12.32	12.78	12.63	13.57	13.22	13.01	12.40	12.22
Central Provinces (Superfine)	12.71	13.18	13.03	13.96	13.40	13.19	12.58	12.40
Sind (Fine)	11.91	12.34	12.19	13.04	12.51	12.29	-	-
Peruvian (Good) -								
Tanguis	15.77	16.17	16.06	16.90	16.54	16.28	-	-

Converted at current exchange rates.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual 1937-38 and 1938-39, and August 1-February 1, 1938-39 and 1939-40 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31 1937-38	Year ended July 31 1938-39	August 1-February 1 1938-39	August 1-February 1 1939-40
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom	1,630	478	321	1,374
Continental Europe	3,049	1,791	1,246	1,674
Total Europe	4,679	2,269	1,567	3,048
Japan	729	905	571	593
Other countries	542	394	215	568
Total	5,950	3,568	2,353	4,209
Linters	278	206	121	160
Total, excluding linters	5,672	3,362	2,232	4,049

Compiled from the Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

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